Notice of a new Species of Bosh-Buck (Cephalophus bicolor) *from Natal.* By Dr. J. E. Gray, F.R.S. &c.

Mr. W. Fosbrook has kindly presented to the British Museum a beautiful small species of Bush-Bock, which was captured by John Dunn, Esq., in the Umgozy Forest, between the river Umbelaus and Umblatore, in the country of the Amazula. The natives have no name for it, as far as Mr. Dunn could learn. It is a most peculiarly marked species, and of very small size; when it died, the mammæ were found dilated with milk, showing that it was of adult age. The hunters mistook it for a young animal, and fed it with milk, on which it died.

Cephalophus bicolor.

Brown; the rump, the whole of the hind legs, the chin, throat, chest, belly, inner side of the fore legs, a broad ring over the front hoofs, and a large spot occupying the front of the face and forehead pure white. The ears blackish, white within. The sides of the forehead darkish brown. The crumen on the side of the face linear, well marked. Horns none in the female sex.

Hab. Natal.

The smallest species of the genus, not weighing more than 3 lbs. It is most like *C. Whitfieldii*, of the Gambia; but the brown is of a different shade, and there is no white, which is so prominent in the Natal animal.

On the Natural and Artificial Production of Cork in the Cork-oak. By M. Casimir de Candolle.

This paper is interesting as being the first botanical publication of the inheritor of this honoured name in the third generation of botanists, and as an account of the formation and structure of cork in the Cork-oak, both in the natural state and especially under the operation which has to be practised in order to the production of cork of any commercial value. The operation consists in the removal from the trunk of the natural corky layer of the bark down to the subjacent cellular envelope or green layer, which is done in Algeria (where young DeCandolle's observations were made) during the summer or autumn. Shortly after this operation, a new corky stratum begins to form in the green layer, at a variable distance from its denuded surface. This grows by annual layers upon its internal face, just as the original and worthless corky layer did; but this is much finer and much more elastic, and is the commercial article. When this valuable cork has attained sufficient thickness (ordinarily after seven or eight years), it also is removed, with the same result as before; *i. e.* still another new corky stratum is formed below; and so successive crops may be taken off the trunk every seventh or eighth year for a long while, or even indefinitely.—Abstract in Silliman's *Journal* for Sept. 1862 from the *Mém. de la Soc. de Phys. et d'Hist. Nat. de Genève*, vol. xvi. 1860.